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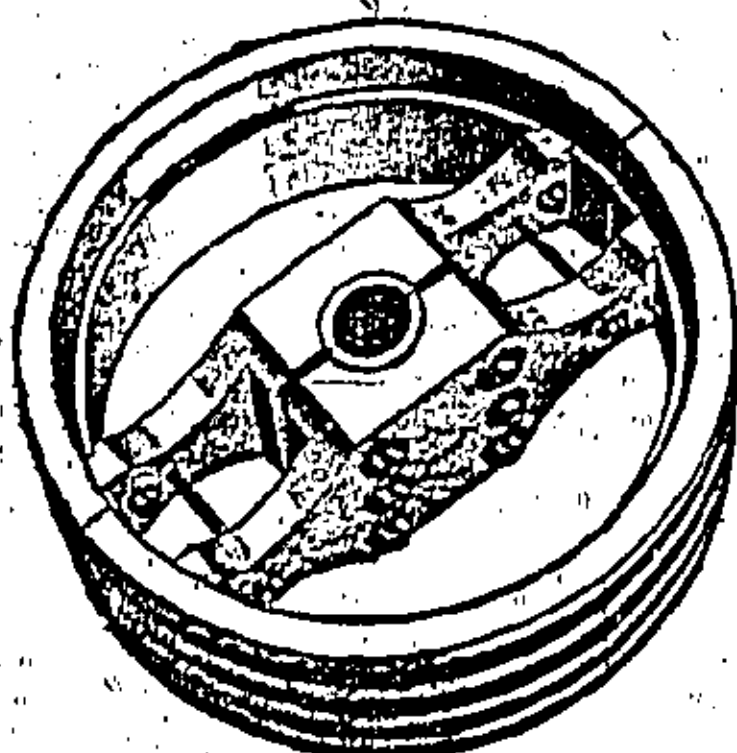
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AND ALL CLASSES OF Machinery High-Grade Castings.

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His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Commander	Last report at
Alacrity	despatch vessel	1700	12	2000	Comdr. Lowndes	Weihaiwei
Astron	cruiser, 2nd class	4360	10	7000	Captain E. B. Kiddle	Singapore
Atlas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	Master W. West	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt. Comdr. B. G. Washington	Weihaiwei
Britannia	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Barker	Shanghai
Cadmus	salop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. H. Lynes	Hongkong
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	Master H. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	salop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. H. R. Veale	Hongkong
Flora	torpedo boat destroyer	380	6	5700	Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monroe	Weihaiwei
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4360	10	7000	Capt. J. Nicholas	Weihaiwei
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	Lt. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	Lt. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3000	Capt. S. St. John Farquhar	Weihaiwei
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9000	14	22,000	Lt. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtze
Kinsara	river gunboat	616	4	1200	Comdr. B. O. M. Davy	Labuan
Merlin	salop	1040	—	—	Capt. Cayley	Hongkong
* Minotaur	cruiser, 1st class	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.C.	Hongkong
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9800	—	—	Capt. G. E. P. Hunt, D.S.O.	Canton
Moorthen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt. Comdr. G. R. Leith	Weihaiwei
Newcastle	cruiser, 2nd class	4400	—	—	Lieut. Com. C. H. Woodward	Yangtze
Nightingale	river gunboat	83	2	240	Comdr. O. L. Lambie	Weihaiwei
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	8300	Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Rosario	depot ship, submarines	980	—	—	Lt. Com. C. A. O. Douglas	West River
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Com. E. J. Southby	Canton
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. Maurice B. H. H. H.	Yangtze
Suise	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	3500	Gunner E. J. Trillo	Hongkong
Taku	receiving ship	4050	6	—	Commodore C. J. Byres	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	130	2	800	Lt. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan	Hongkong
Thistle	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt. Comdr. M. B. Hamilton	Shanghai
Virgo	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	8300	Lieut. Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Weihaiwei
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt. Comdr. Hancock	Singapore
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	340	6	8900	Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Harford	Weihaiwei
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut. Com. B. R. Brooks	Yangtze
Wedge	river gunboat	150	2	500	Com. M. H. Widding	Upper Yangtze
Wendell	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock	Upper Yangtze
36	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. C. Godfrey Herbert	Hongkong
37	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. A. A. L. Fennor	Hongkong
38	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington	Hongkong

Flagship of Vice-Admiral Alfred L. Winslow, K.C.B., M.V.O., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name	Flag and description	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Captains	Last report at
Kaiser Franz Joseph I	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	—	—	Capt. Alfred Cicoli	Amoy
Dupleix	French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Saigon
Kleber	French 1st class cruiser	9700	12	19,600	—	Saigon
Decade	French gunboat	645	10	1700	Lieut. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	French river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estienne	Saigon
Vigilante	French gunboat	123	7	600	Lieut. Bissell	Canton
Pelito	French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Pucell	Canton
Esturgeon	French sub-marine	—	—	—	—	Tongku
Lynx	French sub-marine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Proter	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Slyx	French armoured gunboat	1798	10	1700	Lieut. Seriot	Saigon
Fronde	French destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Iberville	French destroyer	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Takou	French destroyer	250	9	—	—	Saigon (Reserve)
Pistolet	French destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortanol	Hongay
Mousquet	French destroyer	307	6	300	Lieut. de la Roche Keranderson	Saigon
Vauban	French torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Hongay
Victor	French torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Bihel	Capt. St. Jacques
Manche	French surveying ship	1625	10	8000	Comdr. Ragot de Touche	Saigon
* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.						
Emden	German cruiser	3800	22	13,500	Capt. Vollerthun	Taichang
Gneisenau	German armoured cruiser	11,600	38	28,000	Captain Z. Ular	Taichang
Idis	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Mersmann	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Capt. Vauselet	Hongkong
Leipzig	German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Schroeder	Taichang
Luchs	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Capt. Lt. Bendemann	Shanghai
Nürnberg	German cruiser	3400	22	13,200	Capt. Eger (Karl)	Taichang
Otter	German river gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Janzen	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	German flagship	11,800	38	28,000	Capt. Knut	Taichang
S. 90	German torpedo-boat	400	8	6500	Lieut. Lieut. Heyden	Taichang
Taku	German torpedo-boat	280	4	6000	Lieut. Kolbe/Haus	Taichang
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Luppe	Shanghai
Taichang	German river gunboat	223	4	1300	Capt. Lieut. Graf Dohna-Schloden	Canton
Vaterland	German river gunboat	223	4	500	Capt. Lieut. Kauter	Shanghai
Calabria	Italian cruiser	2145	—	—	Comdr. Sommi Piccardi	Shanghai
Macao	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Portuguese gunboat	700	—	—	Captain J. Milhaire	Macao
Adder	U.S. submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. M. Murray	Manila
Albatross	U.S. protected cruiser	3430	17	7900	Com. Clarence S. Williams	Yokohama
Bainbridge	U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Ensign E. S. Rose	Manila
Berry	U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Ensign Robt. W. Cabanis	Manila
Callao	U.S. gunboat	243	8	250	Ensign Stuart W. Calk	Canton
Chauncy	U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Ensign L. N. McNair	Manila
Chatham	U.S. protected cruiser	3100	10	4700	Comdr. John D. McDonald	Amoy
Cleveland	U.S. protected cruiser	3100	10	4700	Comdr. Hugh Rodman	Cavite
Dale	U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Ensign F. J. Fletcher	Manila
Decatur	U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Ensign O. S. Graves	Manila
El Cano	U.S. gunboat	137	18	1800	Lt. Comdr. William D. Britherton	Yangtze River
Hejira	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Comdr. R. O. Biddle	Yangtze River
Juicy	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	170	5	—	Lieut. O. A. Woodruff	—
Minotaur	U.S. submarine	—	—	—	Ensign E. D. Whorner	Manila
Minotaur	U.S. station ship	1900	—	6244	Ensign Robt. V. Lowe	Manila
Minotaur	U.S. monitor	4084	4	6200	Commodore H. A. Bishop	Cavite
Minotaur	U.S. cruiser	3430	22	—	Comdr. William G. Miller	Yokohama
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	243	8	—	Lieut. George O. Rogers	Cavite
Minotaur	U.S. submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. S. Van Gilders	Manila
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. A. H. Mitchell	Cavite
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Ensign S. H. Goss	Yangtze River
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Comdr. Joseph J. Lyons	Yokohama
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Ensign Henry M. Jensen	Manila
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. W. L. Fitch	Yangtze River
Minotaur	U.S. gunboat	—	—	—	Ensign W. L. Fitch	Hongkong

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
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Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 24, 1911. 1517

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Wm. DICKSON,
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TAKED TAKAMICHI,
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Hongkong, September 28, 1911.

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SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

THE CONCLUDING REMARKS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

LONDON, Nov. 28th.

Sir Edward Grey, continuing his speech in the House of Commons, said—

There the matter remained until July 27th, and then Count Matternich made me the following communication—"We trust that Sir Edward Grey, by our very open and candid communication, has gathered the conviction that our pourparlers with France at the moment do not touch British interests. We trust to the Minister's great loyalty that he has so often shown that he will find it possible to state this fact in Parliament without, however, giving details of our confidential communication. We acknowledge with pleasure that the Minister has stated his desire for an agreement between Germany and France and feels quite confident that this will prove most helpful to the progress of the negotiations. Having in view, however, the wish expressed by Sir Edward Grey we cannot quite see how he can in the present state of the pourparlers describe our demands as obviously impossible, without knowing what we on our side had the intention to offer to France in the political and colonial territorial field. It is not possible, having regard to the pledge of secrecy we have given, to enter into details but as the territories to be eventually exchanged are exclusively German and French, we do not believe that special English interests will be touched, and it seems advisable to leave to the two parties immediately concerned to form an estimate of the value of the objects to be eventually exchanged. Adverse criticism from the English side must obviously render the negotiations more difficult. On the other hand a public statement that England would be pleased to see the successful conclusion of the Franco-German pourparlers would have a most beneficial influence on an auspicious result for which we most earnestly hope. We most seriously wish to diminish any points of friction with France in the colonial sphere, especially in Africa, and hope that it may be eventually be possible to make them disappear entirely. We could not look forward, even if this was done, to establishing intimate relations with France, but we believe it would do away with the cause of frequently recurring tension if the wishes of England are in the same direction. The best way to help to bring about this result would be by exercising a calming influence on public opinion in France, which just now, by half truths and inaccurate statements, has been brought to considerable excitement." Sir Edward said: You will observe that the tone of this communication was friendly all round, to France as well as ourselves. I expressed my appreciation of the friendly tone of the communication to the Ambassador and I had some further conversation with him, during which he expressed some regret at the way our public opinion had been misled to adverse conclusions regarding the German action. I asked him what else could be expected when the German Ambassador port on the west coast of Morocco for a naval base. Of course this action had mobilised British public opinion. I pointed out to him that after I had made him a declaration on July 4th, on behalf of the British Government, we had not had a communication from the German Government until July 24th. Even then their denial of a intention to establish a naval base had been in a form which I could not use to allay the suspicion aroused. I suggested, however, to the Ambassador that we should not pursue this point, and I expressed the hope that this latest German communication might be taken as the new starting place and that we need not go back upon things which must lead to mutual recrimination. The French Government consulted us at every point where it seemed at all likely that British interests might be affected. We were able to say that, except perhaps once or twice on subsidiary points of purely economic detail, in Morocco itself British interests were not involved in the proposals and counter proposals made in the course of the negotiations and everything we said or did was in the direction of helping and not impeding the negotiations to reach a settlement.

I propose now to examine the real nature of the tension that existed. An agreement has now been reached between the French and German Governments. Both sides have made some substantial gain and the fact that this has been accomplished in the face of all the excitement that existed reflects great credit on the diplomats conducting the negotiations. But despite these facts the present moment has been chosen by some people both here and in Germany to excite themselves to discuss as to how near we came to war. There are really some people who seem to take a delight in suggesting or forming an opinion from whatever gossip or information they can get in any quarter that we are near war, and the nearer we are to war the greater satisfaction they seem to get out of the fact. Really, it is as if the world were suffering from a fit of political alcoholism. Referring to the speech of Mr. Faber's, Unionist M.P. for West Flint—a speech made at Andover on Nov. 17th wherein it was alleged that the Cabinet was divided on the question of supporting France, the Navy was unprepared and divided and had lost sight of the German fleet—Sir Edward Grey said: I only mention the matter because that speech formed the subject of some recent discussion in the Reichstag, and I understand it somewhat intensified the bitterness of the German people. Of course I know it is possible for me to reply that there were one or two speeches made in the Reichstag, not official speeches, to which we ourselves might take reasonable objection. As far as Mr. Faber's speech is concerned, he is not an official member. Then there are other speeches which have been made in Germany which might also give us reason to feel bitter, but one speech leads to another in these matters and I can only do my best to allay the suspicions which have arisen by examining what was the position during the summer and towards the end of September. Naturally, there was anxiety, not constant, but intermittent anxiety as to how the negotiations between France and Ger-

many were to be brought to a final solution. We were in communication with France; we knew she desired a settlement; and we knew she would not break off the negotiations. Neither did we believe Germany would do that, but still there was the possibility that the negotiations might be broken off, though personally I never regarded it as a probability. Now, however, the negotiations have been satisfactorily terminated; and I need only deal briefly with what would have been the position had there been a deadlock. The next step in such circumstances, would have been for some Power, a party to the treaty of Algiers, to propose a conference. At the time anxiety was felt, a reply received from Germany pointing to the fact that they would not be agreeable to a conference. That was why the anxiety was created, but supposing a conference had been proposed and Germany had not agreed thereto, what would have been the situation then? You would have had France, Germany, and Spain in occupation of parts of Morocco. You would have had three countries making agreements on questions to which we had not been made party, and probably making agreements which we could not recognise in settlement until we had been consulted. Therefore, you see that at the time the anxiety was felt negotiations were developing towards the most delicate diplomatic situation. I hope my statement as to the events which occurred will remove any apprehensions. That that statement is the truth of the actual facts as they existed, and that of these facts there is now no prospect of war. The statement ought to have a quietening influence and ought to act as a sedative to those who had become alarmed.

Turning to foreign policy generally, he said he thought the wisest policy for Great Britain was to expand further as little as possible, especially in Africa. Replying to the criticisms regarding the alleged secrecy of the Foreign Office, he stated that only last week the secret article of the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 had been made public. There were no other secret treaties. No British Government could embark on war without the support of public opinion. (Cheers.) He pointed out that there were elements of "excursions" and "excursions" with France and Russia, but their cordial friendship now provided a mutual tolerance, and prevented difficulties that might otherwise arise. Germany's strength was of itself a guarantee that none would seek a quarrel with her, but the German public ought to remember that the nation having the biggest army in the world, with a very big navy, and building a bigger navy, must do all in its power to prevent natural apprehensions arising in the minds of others. He, however, did not believe that Germany had aggressive designs. Germany's neighbours merely desired to live on equal terms with her. He emphasised the point that to trust to the policy of splendid isolation was impossible. It would mean that we would have to build warships, not against the two years Germany did not wish to be aggressive, talk of a great European war would have passed away. In conclusion Sir Edward Grey said that in future the great matter would be the people of Europe would no longer trouble the people of Europe that a solution was found. The part we played was subsidiary; the principals were France and Germany. Had we taken less interest, we should have failed to protect our interests and fulfil our obligations to France. If the question had been permanently settled the part we had taken had contributed materially to the expectation of peace, and he trusted that would be the sense of the House. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THE OPPOSITION VIEW.

Mr. Bonar Law said there was nothing in Sir Edward Grey's statement which he desired to criticise, but he would like to point out that there was no anti-German feeling in this country. An Anglo-German war would be an inconceivable calamity. He thought the Premier should have spoken in the House regarding the negotiations rather than outside. He desired that every ground of friction between ourselves and Germany should be removed. "We do not want any more territory," added Mr. Bonar Law amidst cheers. "Our responsibilities are great enough already."

PREMIER ON BRITAIN'S POLICY.

The Right Hon. Mr. H. H. Asquith said he was heartily in sympathy with the desire for a clearer and fuller disclosure of the foreign policy to the House of Commons. All reasonable men, however, would admit that diplomacy was of necessity secret. "No country could carry on diplomacy with its cards on the table, the doors open and the blinds drawn up. Negotiations must be carried on under the shroud of confidence, with more or less secrecy, which was quite a different thing from being kept in darkness or from the representatives of the people. He said quite frankly that the Government could not be guilty of such a charge. On the general question the Government was actuated by humane considerations in regard to the obligations which he believed had been reciprocal to the advantage of our friendships. We were neither exclusive nor jealous, and we had no desire to stand in the light of any Power wanting to find its place in the sun. We had no such purpose and no such wish. "We believe," the Premier said, "it is both to our interest and duty that we should maintain our friendships. We shall all be the more glad if we can enlarge them to include others. We know of no cause to quarrel with any of the Powers. Britain's interests will always be secured by the peace of the world, to which our diplomatic policy is single-mindedly directed." (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Ronaldshay hoped that the Government would intimate to Italy and Turkey their willingness to mediate.

Mr. Noel Burton and other Liberals continued the debate, and were confident that Sir Edward Grey's statement would dispel any misunderstandings. Mr. Keir Hardie feared it would mean an unnecessary expenditure on the British and German navies.

SECRET DIPLOMACY CRITICISED.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Labour) said he had never known such a dramatic condemnation of secret diplomacy as Sir Edward Grey's speech. The time had come when an inquiry should be undertaken to ascertain the best way of keeping the House of Commons in touch with foreign affairs. If the Government wished Mr. Lloyd George's speech to have a pacific effect, it should have been followed immediately by a pronouncement by Sir Edward Grey explaining why it was made. The situation in Persia was a case in point. The German meant to assert their right to a secret understanding with Russia. Public opinion was diametrically opposed to a policy involving a partition of Persia, or making England the top of St. Petersburg.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to the debate, said he had no information by which to prove or disprove the reports of atrocities and bloodshed. The Government had adhered to the policy of non-intervention. He dealt chiefly with Persia, and said it was an essential condition of independence that account should be taken both of Russia and Great Britain. The Russian Government, instead of seeing Russian interests respected, sought to thrust out Russian influence. That was a perfectly hopeless attitude.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

The debate was adjourned, Sir Edward Grey promising to give another day if desired.

VIEWS OF BRITISH PRESS.

The papers generally join in a chorus of praise for Sir Edward Grey on what they describe as the masterful and lucid exposition of foreign policy made in the House of Commons for a generation, firmly establishing the pillars of British policy. They hope that the conciliatory overture will be received by Germany in the spirit in which they are made. The exceptions are the *Daily News*, and, to a less extent, the *Morning Leader*. The former criticises Sir Edward Grey's accounts of the events, and disavows from his suggestion that we had got to take sides in Europe. The *Journal* says that the abandonment of the policy of isolation meant years of unprecedented anxiety and expense, and there was no prospect of improvement unless sought in a bolder spirit than that shown by Sir Edward Grey. Neither the Cabinet nor the party is happy with his policy. The *Morning Leader* expresses downright good will to Germany among us, which is not adequately expressed by Sir Edward Grey's cautious cordiality.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION.

Berlin was in a most excited state yesterday evening. The streets were thronged with people. Sir Edward Grey's speech, the *Volksrecht* says that Sir Edward Grey placed himself on a pedestal from whence he lectured. German diplomacy.

The *Local Anzeiger* says it must be acknowledged that the speech was couched in the most tranquil tone. Germans would rejoice if the assurances of British statesmen had more than a day's duration. The *Tagblatt* says that, according to Sir Edward Grey, England wants to live on a footing of equality with Germany but his utterance betrays that England has summer placed herself on a higher footing—that of controller of the world. Germans would not tolerate an unlimited right of veto. The *Rundschau* says the speech was a disappointment to all hoping for a decided change in the direction of Anglo-German rapprochement. The German Government must at last, it says, recognise what is needed.

The *Vossische* declares that Sir Edward Grey's speech shows nothing in political conditions or feelings. The *Berliner Courier* says that the utterances of the British Minister are not calculated to inspire over-much hope as to an improvement in Anglo-German relations. The *Vossische* declares that the speech is thoroughly conciliatory.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

In the House of Lords, Lord Londonderry eulogised the speech, describing it as one of the most remarkable ever delivered. As a former Foreign Secretary he echoed what he believed was a general desire for better relations with Germany.

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 28. Sir Edward Grey's speech has created a good impression on the Stock Exchange, and Consols are a fraction higher.

FRENCH PRESS PLEASED.

The French Press join in a chorus of approval of the speech, which they say will reassure Europe and help to maintain peace.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ATTACKED.

Lord Courtney attacked the Government policy with regard to Morocco, and complained that Sir Edward Grey appeared to believe that it was impossible to establish the same cordial friendship with Germany as with France.

THE CABINET'S DETERMINATION.

Lord Morley emphasised the point that the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 was in no wise hostile to Germany. Moreover its essence was that Britain should have a free hand in Egypt and France the same in Morocco. It would be intolerable if we after taking our share of the profits, in any wise refused France hers. Referring to Germany, he said there was no reason why Germany's naval expansion should impair the desire for cordial friendship which was pervading the whole nation. Germany's great progress of all kinds entitled her to national ideals and lofty ambitions, and the desire to extend her influence for her surplus population was most natural. So Cabinet was more determined than the present one not to drift into a single, unnecessary and impolitic antagonism, and that determination was being successfully carried out.

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KUMSANG	12th Dec.		
G. APCAR	18th Dec.		

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

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MARINE MOTORS FOR

MOTORBOATS

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THORNYCROFT

KELVIN

AND OF ALL SIZES.

Lowest Prices & Full Particulars on Application to

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The British Wood Preservative

"ANTHROL"

Destroys WHITE ANTS and prevents decay.

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The above Company supply Pure, Fresh Water at the Shortest Notice either for Deck or Engine Room use.

Orders for Supplies will be received at the Company's Office:

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KIRIN BEER.

A VERY LIGHT LAGER.

You may call it the Leading Japanese Beer or a Good German Lager.

The Brewmasters are Germans.

The raw materials are all imported from Germany and Bavaria.

But the water used is from a famous Spring in Yokohama, noted not only for its absolute pure quality and softness but for its curative properties for Dyspepsia and other kindred diseases.

Kirin Beer is a Household word in Palaces, Embassies and the Foreign Residences in Japan, and has been awarded the Highest Medals wherever exhibited.

Price per case 4 Doz. Quarts... \$12.00.

per case 6 Doz. Pints... \$12.00.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. Price & Co., Ltd.,

WINE MERCHANTS

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

TELEPHONE No. 182.

Shanghai, August 19, 1911

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COPYRIGHT.]

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.
ANGLO-CHINESE FRONTIER QUESTION.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, stated in reply to Mr. Byles that there had been no communications with China with reference to utilising the Abor Expedition for the demarcation of the Chinese frontier in the British and Chinese spheres.

THE EMPIRE'S TRADE.

COMMISSION TO BE SOON APPOINTED.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Mr. Asquith has stated in the House of Commons that the Commission to enquire into the trade of the Empire will be appointed as early as possible, though he was unable to promise that it should be completed by the end of the year. It was proposed to appoint one member from each Dominion and six members from the United Kingdom.

FRENCH MOROCCAN SITUATION.

THE SEQUEL.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Reuter's Paris correspondent, states that General Tautou, who last month arrested three Customs officials at Uda in Morocco, including M. Destailleur, the Commissioner, on charges of peculation and gun-running, has been placed on the retired list, and M. Destailleur has been suspended pending enquiry. General Druce succeeds General Tautou.

THE DALAI LAMA.

HIS RETURN DESIRED.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Darjeeling wires that it is reported that in consequence of the troubles in China, the abbot of the three great Lhasa monasteries are urging the Dalai Lama to return. These abbots were originally opponents of the Dalai Lama, but they now believe that he alone can save the country from chaos.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

SERVANTS MAY BE EXCLUDED.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Mr. Lloyd George to-day addressed a deputation of domestic servants on the insurance tax. He dwelt on the benefits and the various forms which it might take and pointed out that all parties in the House of Commons supported their inclusion. If, however, there was a desire among the vast majority of servants to be excluded, the House of Commons would listen thereto.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, November 28th.
Owing to continuous rain, the match between the Marylebone Club and New South Wales was declared a draw. Foster took three wickets for 35, and Douglas three for 35.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The Gazette Extraordinary published to-day contains the announcements of the following appointments:—
Mr. Cecil Clementi to act as Colonial Secretary; and Mr. R. E. Crofton to act as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils.
Mr. G. G. Orme to act as District Officer for the Northern District of the New Territories; Mr. S. B. B. McElderry to act as Assistant District Officer for the Northern District; Mr. A. E. Wood to act as Assistant District Officer, and Assistant Supt. of Police for the Southern District.
Mr. R. E. Lindell to act as Second Registrar General.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander O.W. Backwith, R.N., W.D. Hopper, chief officer of the S.S. Empress of Japan, charged John Watson, seaman of the same ship, with disobeying his orders on the 23rd inst. Complaints stated that defendant absented himself from duty without leave on 27th, defendant was under the influence of drink and was constantly away from his work during the morning. On the 28th, he refused duty. His Worship imposed a sentence of seven days imprisonment with hard labour and forfeited pay until rejoining the ship.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COPYRIGHT.]

THE REVOLUTION.
IMPERIALISTS REGAIN HANYANG.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Consular despatches received in Peking from Hankow state that the Imperialists captured Hanyang on the 27th inst. after prolonged and desperate fighting.
The rebels, who sustained enormous losses, fled to Wuchang.

REBELS DESIRE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Reuter's Hankow correspondent wires that the Revolutionaries have asked for a three days' armistice in order to secure the consent of the other Provinces to the Government's terms, especially the retention of the present dynasty.

PEKING JUBILANT.

Reuter's Peking correspondent cables to the effect that official circles are jubilant over the recapture of Hanyang and Wuchang, and that they believe that the rebellion will now crumble into insignificance.

LORD GEORGE SANGER.

FAMOUS EX-SHOWMAN MURDERED.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
The famous ex-showman Lord George Sanger was murdered at his residence, a farm in Finchley, last evening by an employee.
The deed was committed with a chopper and two of the deceased's servants were seriously wounded.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE LATEST DEMAND.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Reuter understands that Russia demands the removal of Mr. Shuster, the American Financial Adviser to Persia, and that the American Government are not prepared to support him.
Russian troops will not advance further unless the necessity arises.

OBITUARIES.

MR. WILLIAM ASTON.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
The death is announced of Mr. William Aston, the renowned Japanese scholar.
[Note.—Aston, Chamberlain and Sabow, what these three great English students did not know about Japan and Japanese literature is not worth knowing. In many respects Aston was the most erudite of the trio, while his re-entries into the origins of Shinto form the last word on the subject.—Ed. C. M.]

MR. ALFRED HOLT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.
The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Holt, the well-known Liverpool shipowner.
[Note.—The late Mr. Alfred Holt was the head of the renowned firm of Alfred Holt and Co., owners of the "Blue Funnel" boats. He was an old man of over 80 years, and the blue and white flag bearing his initials is now probably seen in every shipping centre in the wide world.—Ed. C. M.]

BARON GUSTAVE ROTES-CHILD.

LONDON, Nov. 28.
The death has occurred in Paris of Baron Gustave Roteschild.
[Note.—The deceased Baron was the head of the Paris house of the renowned Roteschild family, an act of commission of note and a man of commanding influence in the world of finance.—Ed. C. M.]

THE FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

SUNDAY'S ITALIAN LOSSES.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Reuter's Rome correspondent wires that the Italian losses in the fighting at Tripoli on Sunday were 16 killed and 104 wounded, while at Derna there were 42 casualties.

AUSTRALIAN INTER-STATE CRICKET.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Reuter's Melbourne correspondent states that Victoria in their match with South Australia compiled 553 in their first innings, of which Armstrong made the phenomenal score of 250.
South Australia replied with scores of 232 and 184, and were thus beaten.

Pure -
Drugs

and a practical knowledge of their properties, are the two chief essentials in the business of the

MODERN & UP-TO-DATE
CHEMYST &
DRUGGIST.

We use none but the purest Drugs obtainable, and have an experience of many years.

Physicians Prescriptions
Carefully made up.

PATENT MEDICINES.

WE WANT and if care and attention will ensure it, will have Your Confidence.

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CHEMYSTS & DRUGGISTS.

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31, Queen's Road Central.

Public phone, No. 492.

Lane, -

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& Co. -

JUST ARRIVED

Malaga Muscatels.

Carlsbad Plums.

Smyrna Figs.

Valencia Raisins.

Zante Currants.

Turkey Sultanias.

AND CANDIED

PEEL,

ALSO

STILTON

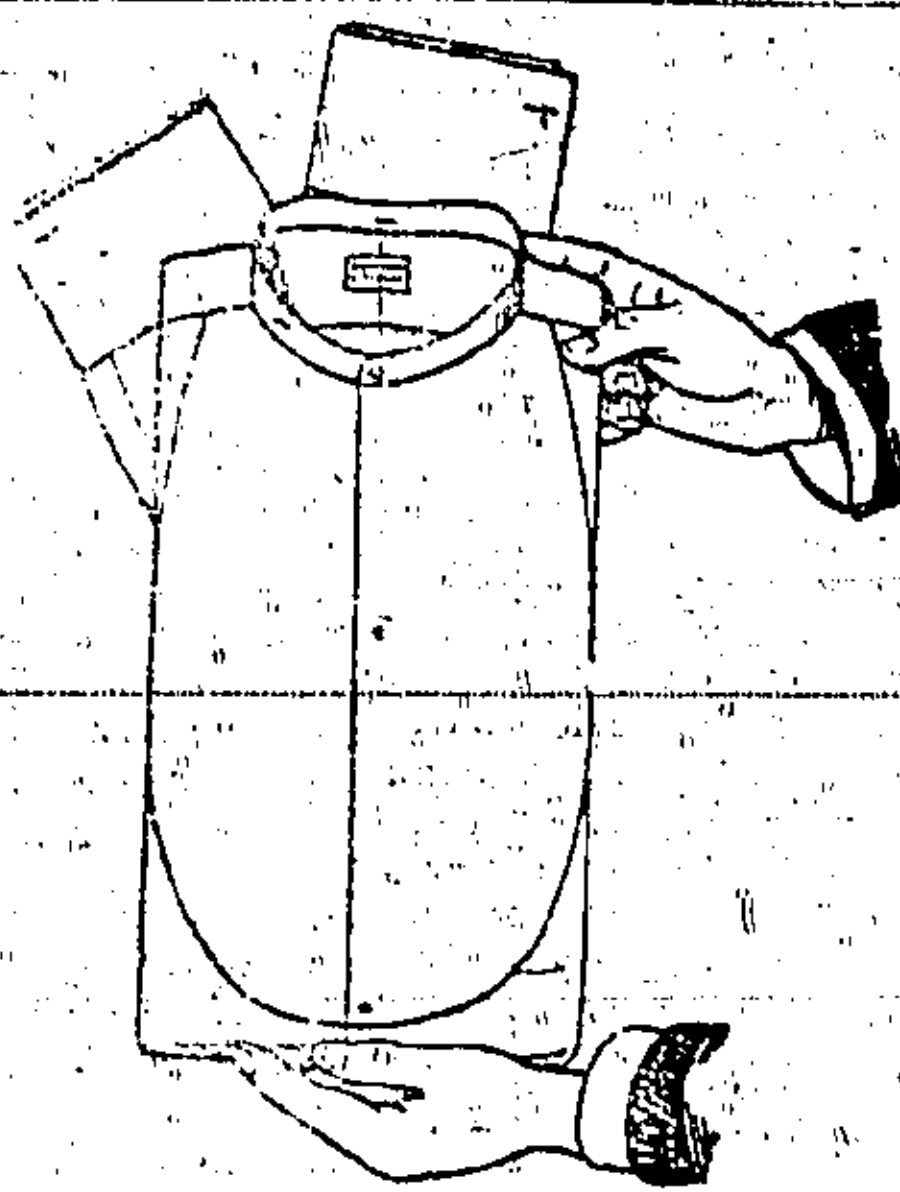
CHEESE

WHOLE or in JARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1911.

WHITEAWAY'S

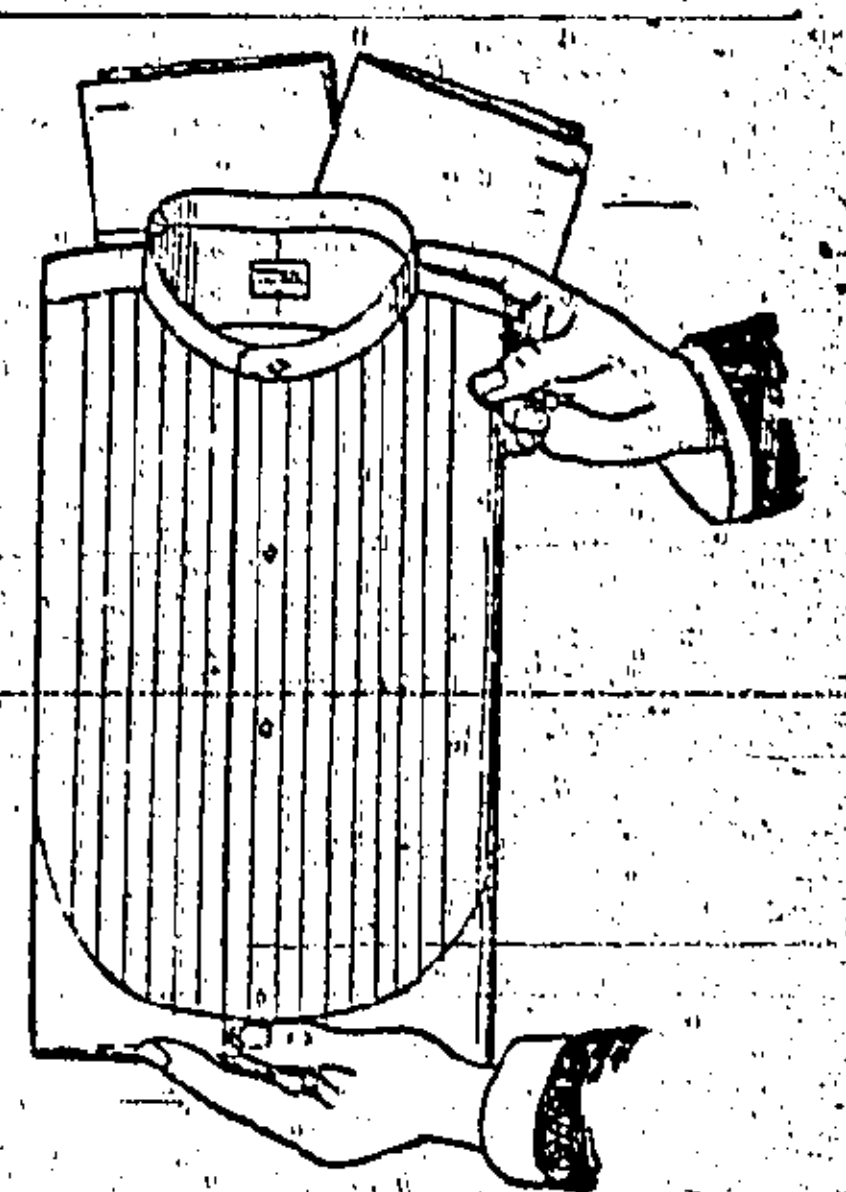
Have A Large Selection of
Dress Shirts, Collars and Ties.

The 'City'
Superior Dress Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs
Price \$3.00 each.

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Better Quality Dress Shirts, Fine Bodies, with Good Linen Fittings
Price \$3.75 each.

The 'West End'
Very fine Light Weight Bodies, fine Linen Fittings
Price \$4.25 each.

The 'Burlington'
Planted front Dress Shirts with Linen Cuffs
Price \$3.75 each.



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FRESH ARRIVAL

BY APPOINTMENT
SPECIALLY SELECTED COLLECTIONS FOR THIS CLIMATE
IN AIR-TIGHT TINS.

SEEDSMEN BY ROYAL WARRANT SUTTONS SEEDS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER \$2.50, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00 each.
GRASS For Tennis Lawns \$4.00 each.

China Express Co.,
P. O. Box 250, 3, DUDDELL STREET, TELEPHONE No. 688.
Hongkong, August 15, 1911.

BEST HOUSEHOLD
COAL.

Delivered free Kowloon:

\$10.50 per Ton.

Delivered free Hongkong:

\$11.50 per Ton.

Delivered free Peak District:

\$13.75 per Ton.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
Coal Merchants.

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COMBINED COLOURED
TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoons during the last twenty years.

And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

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Typhoon Guide

Price 40 cents.

For sale by all Chemists and Stationers.

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NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

Tel. No. K120. Tel. Address 'TERRACE'.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, March 1, 1911.

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A HIGH-CLASS HOTEL

LADIES AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS

PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

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Tel. Address: 'VICTORIA', Hongkong

For Terms, etc., apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, October 2, 1908.

BRANDSIDE

PRIVATE HOTEL

STANDING in its own grounds with

Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large

Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, Every

home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour

Telephone No. 990.

Apply to Mrs F. W. WATTS,

'Brandside', 20, Macdonnell Road,

Hongkong, September 2, 1908.

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LATE

NEW AMOY HOTEL,

KULANGSU. AMOY

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Good Food, Clean Rooms, each with

Separate Bathroom.

REASONABLE CHARGES.

Two minutes walk from the principal land-

ing place.

BAR, BILLIARDS AND BOWLING

ALLEY.

Chas. A. Mutton

Proprietor.

Hongkong, January 3, 1911.

KINGSCLERE

PRIVATE HOTEL

APPROACHED from Kennedy Road

and Macdonnell Road.

Tel. No. 184. Tel. Address: 'SLOAN'S'

A. R. C. Code 414 2A

Electric light, hot and cold water through-

out. Billiards, tennis, croquet, putting

green and a fine stabling for horses.

Proprietress, Miss F. SACHSE.

Hongkong, September 1, 1908.

1206

To Let.

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NEW & Commodious SHOPS, NATHAN

Road, Kowloon, Immediate posses-

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Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, March 23, 1909.

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ON OR ABOUT 1st MARCH, 1912.

SHOPS and OFFICE, in ALEXANDRIA

Buildings, adjoining the Hongkong

Dispensary, at present occupied by Messrs

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 29, 1911.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 4, NEW PRAYA,

Kennedy Town.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, November 1, 1911.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL

STREET.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, November 1, 1911.

TO LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Shop) opposite The Old Post Office.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, November 1, 1911.

TO LET.

NO. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO

BEACONSFIELD

NO. 5, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Shop).

'KILLET CREST', No. 68, Peak,

ROGATE, near the King's Park, Kow-

loon.

'MERION', No. 9, the Peak, 6 Rooms,

with use Tennis Court.

'BANGOR', No. 72, Peak, 6-roomed

Bungalow with Tennis Court. From 16th

December. Rent \$125.00 and Taxes.

FOR SALE, TOR CREST, at Peak,

commanding magnificent view of the Har-

bour and adjacent islands.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1911.

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LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, 'new'

Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4. T. P. 71

and Co., Ltd., 183 Queen's Road, Hong-

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Shipping

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
LOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamer from Colombo to	Tons	Due Marseilles (Brindisi 3 days earlier)	Due Plymouth (London 1 day later)
ASSAYE	7500	Feb. 3	MANTUA	11000	March 2	March 8
HIMALAYA	7000	Feb. 17	MANTUA	11000	March 16	March 22
DELHI	8000	March 3	MANTUA	11000	March 30	April 5
INDIA	8000	March 16	MANTUA	11000	April 13	April 19
DEVA	8000	March 30	MANTUA	11000	April 27	May 3
DELTA	8000	April 13	MANTUA	11000	May 11	May 17
ASSAYE	7500	April 27	MANTUA	11000	May 25	May 31
DELHI	8000	May 11	MANTUA	11000	June 8	June 14

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, with exception of s.s. "INDIA" and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £108.14 RETURN.

2nd £48.8 £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Due London
NYANZA	7000	February	March 22
NILE	7000	March	April 19
NUBIA	8000	April	May 17
SUMATRA	6000	April	May 31
NAMUR	7000	May	June 14
PALAUAN	6000	May	June 28
BORNEO	7000	June	July 12
SYRIA	7000	June	July 26
NORSE	7000	June	August 9

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON £75.0 SINGLE £120.0 RETURN.

2nd £50.0 £75.0

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E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE,
Via SUEZ CANAL.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN,
Via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	AUSTRALIAN	AILED	Dec. 4, about 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via Ports	TOURANE	LANCEN	Dec. 6, at 1 P.M.

TRANSHIPING on the Co's Steamers at SINGAPORE (or BATAVIA, at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA, at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27.10 up to £71.10. 2) hours railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

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P. THOMAS, Agent,

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST-Class, fastest and most luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVE
HAIYUN	Capt. J. S. Rouch	FRIDAY, 1st Dec., at 11 A.M.
HAIYING	Capt. W. O. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 5th Dec., at 11 A.M.
HAIYANG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 8th Dec., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVE
HAIYUN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 3rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
HAIYING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Company's wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

PHILIPPINE STEAMSHIP Co.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAVIRO	4000	M. O. Smith	Manila, Cebu, & Iloilo	THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. Gray	Manila, Cebu, & Iloilo	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO
VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE & PORTLAND (Or.),
via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

Carrying Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	ON OR ABOUT
OTERIO	8,000		5th December.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Bank Line Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

Will call at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

CARGO carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (NATAL), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamers of the Indian African Line.

NEXT SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG. 25th November.
FROM COLOMBO. 10th December.

For Rates and further information, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

(MANAGING AGENTS).

Hongkong, April 1, 1911.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

The Steamers of this Service provide Quickest transit from the Orient to the Argentine.

Cargo carried on Through Bills of Lading from Hongkong to River Plate Ports transshipping to Conference-Weir Line steamers at Calcutta.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG	FROM CALCUTTA
25th November	End November
10th December	End December

For n. as of Freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

Hongkong, August 23, 1911

New Line of Steamers

South African Ports.

ORIENTAL & AFRICAN LINE

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. DUNERIG, 3,000 tons	To be despatched End of January.
S.S. KATANGA, 5,600 tons	To follow.

And regularly thereafter.

For rates of Freight or regularly Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

Managing Agents

Hongkong, August 23, 1911

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	STEAMERS	Tons	To SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, SHIKAITAR, SOUTHAMP, TON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	ROON, Capt. H. Rehm.	(15,900)	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KLEIST, Capt. L. Maass.	(17,000)	THURSDAY, 30th Nov.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	COBLENZ, Capt. L. Klugkist.	(8,750)	SATURDAY, 2nd Dec., 10 a.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. F. Bruning.	(6,000)	TUESDAY, 12th Dec.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	BORNEO, Capt. F. Sembill.	(6,000)	Middle of December.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars apply to

Norddeutscher Lloyd,

MELOHERS & CO.,

General Agents, Hongkong & China

Regal Boots
ShoesFOR SALE
AT REASONABLE
PRICESTHE SAVOY
D'Agular Street
(Opposite Court House)M. MATTHEW
Agent

Hongkong, November 27, 1911.

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Shipping

P. & O.
Steam Navigation Co.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

S.S. 'INDIA,' (8,000 Tons)

CAPTAIN G. W. GORDON, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON DIRECT, WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 16th, 1912, CALLING AT STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES AND GIBRALTAR, AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES APRIL 13th.

LONDON APRIL 30th.

The Accommodation in this Vessel is at the entire disposal of Passengers from the Far East.

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1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £108.14 RETURN.

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E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 1, 1911.

HONGKONG-BOSTON & NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS
AND SUEZ CANAL.(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE
MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. INDRAMAYO On FRIDAY, 1st December, at 6 p.m.

S.S. INDRAVELLI On or about 26th December, 1911.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, November 8, 1911.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AMERICA.
GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.S.S. 'MINNESOTA'
Capacity 23,000 Tons. Length 630 Feet. Beam 73 1/2 Feet.
21,000 Tons Gross Register. 34,500 Tons Displacement.
EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
(CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

SAILS FROM HONGKONG ON FRIDAY, February 2nd, at Noon.

FOR
SEATTLE via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION—Suites and state-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, etc.

Direct connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEI, PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, November 1, 1911.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, etc.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 2-3, FOOHONG ROAD. YOKOHAMA, 32, WATER STREET

TICKETS supplied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, April 4, 1908.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Remedy for Rheumatism.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.

MAGNESIA

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship 'HONGKONG MARU'.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on 4th December, afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All cargo and other goods damaged, except to be left on board or in Godown, examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before December 11th, otherwise they will not be recognized.

M. MATTHEW, Agent.

Hongkong, November 27, 1911.

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TYPHOON SIGNALS.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, and Green Island signal mast.

A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

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